



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEWS

IN CHARGE OF

M. E. CAMERON, R.N.

THE TUBERCULOSIS NURSE: HER FUNCTION AND QUALIFICATIONS.
A Handbook for Practical Workers in the Tuberculosis Campaign.
By Ellen N. LaMotte, R.N., Graduate of Johns Hopkins Hospital;
Former Nurse-in-Chief of the Tuberculosis Division, Health Department of Baltimore. Introduction by Louis Hamman, M.D.,
Physician in Charge Phipps Tuberculosis Dispensary, Johns Hopkins University. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York and London.
The Knickerbocker Press, 1915. Price \$1.50.

In presenting her book to the public Miss La Motte states that she has two objects in view: "First to offer a working model by which any community can gain some idea as to how to organize and conduct tuberculosis work; second to offer conclusions gained through practical experience as to the nurses' part in the anti-tuberculosis campaign."

The theory and practice of public health work, and particularly of tuberculosis nursing, lie far apart and it takes tremendous effort to bring them into proper relation with each other. Miss La Motte states the situation and its complexities early in the book. She says: "Tuberculosis is largely a disease of the poor—of those on, or below, the poverty line. We must further realize that there are two sorts of poor people—not only those financially handicapped and so unable to control their environment, but those who are mentally and morally poor, and lack intelligence, will power, and self-control. The poor, from whatever cause, form a class whose environment is difficult to alter and we must further realize that these patients are surrounded in their homes by people of their own kind—their families and friends, who are also poor. It is this fact which makes the task so difficult, and makes the prevention and cure of a preventable disease a matter of the utmost complexity."

Segregation, the acknowledged solution of the tuberculosis problem, is a difficult matter to teach, calling for qualities of varied kinds and of a high order. Any nurse who has attempted any sort of district or public health nursing knows something of the magnitude of such a task, and yet it is one that the tuberculosis nurse must never cease from her endeavors to keep in hand.

Miss La Motte does not go into details of the the nursing which every nurse ought to be familiar with, but she takes in everything that comes under the head of public health nursing, and particularly the prevention of tuberculosis. No point is omitted that is necessary to the successful campaign against this terrible scourge of mankind and every phase of the work is treated with the thoroughness that ensures the best results. The reader gets the idea that the energy and perseverance that speak from every page of the book are very real qualities in its author.

A DOCTOR'S VIEWPOINT. By John Bessner Huber, A.M., M.D., Editor of *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*; Author of *Consumption and Civilization*, Fellow of the American Medical Association and of The New York Academy of Medicine. Gazette Publishing Company, 37 Nassau Street, New York.

The proposal of a recent date to remove the records of battles from the school histories as a measure tending to promote world wide peace, does not seem to have attracted popular approval to any extent. We are afraid that our young people may be left without standards of courage and bravery and that coming generations, deprived of incentives to fame and glory, may come short of the measure of patriotism and good citizenship. Why not teach the young that there are other roads leading to glory beside those that end in death on the battlefield? Why not claim space on the history pages for the achievements of some who have *lived* for their country and for the world's good? The first sketch in the present volume, entitled *A Twentieth Century Epic*, illustrates the case in question. It has for its themes preventive medicine and sanitary reform, and while it chronicles a long list of martyrs who died in the cause, it crystallizes in the life of William Crawford Gorgas. Doubtless the completion of the Panama Canal will have full justice done it in American history—from the point of view of the engineer, of the financier, and with reference to the world commerce, but it ought to go into history, from the doctor's point of view as well, if it is to be adequately appreciated by those who come after our time.

This brief but comprehensive paper on the life and work of Colonel Gorgas is the first and perhaps most interest-compelling in the book, but none of them lack interest, and all contain excellent advice for our dealings with the problems of civilization.

The paper on *Elimination of Tuberculosis*, places the responsibility upon laymen equally with doctors, for failure to vanquish what Dr.